

MOSCOW BLOODSHED

Casualties Reported to Have
Been Frightful.

DEAD MAY REACH 15,000

END OF THE UPRISING DECLARED
TO BE NEAR.

Arrivals of Government Troops—Revolutionary Leaders Still Hopeful
of Success—Minor Collisions.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27. 1:25 p.m.—An inspired statement in the Slovo today says the government expects the revolt to end by the end of the month, within the next four days. The duration of the rising is explained by the small number of troops available. Many of the soldiers necessarily were employed in guarding the government buildings, leaving a comparatively small number available to cope with the insurrection over the wide area of the disturbance. Fresh troops have now arrived and the end is said to be near.

The Slovo says: "The grenadiers have wiped out the stain on their honor with blood, fighting in the front ranks at their own request."

From an independent source the Slovo declares it has learned that the bloodshed at Moscow has been frightful and that the casualties will reach 15,000, and that about 100 Red Cross workers have been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Moscow to aid in caring for the wounded.

The paper also says it has learned that the arms of the revolutionists mostly came from Germany and Belgium, when they were shipped to England, transhipped there and smuggled into Russia through Finland and the Baltic provinces. Continuing, the Slovo remarks: "When our plenipotentiary sought to prevent the sailing of those vessels, through the consuls, the latter refused to allow as all the vessels flew foreign flags."

Revolutionists Hopeful.

The information of other papers is that while admitting that the revolutionists are showing signs of exhaustion they do not regard the issue as decided. The Molva (Russ), which reappeared today, fans the flames by holding out encouragement of success of the revolt. The paper declares that the area of the fighting is increasing instead of diminishing, and asserts that the insurgents are holding six miles of territory. Even if the revolt fails now," the Molva says, "it will be remembered in January or February."

This also is the view of the revolutionists. They are not yet given up hope of success. In any case they assert they can in the meantime keep the government engaged in suppressing continual uprisings, from place to place, believing that each city and town should have its baptism of blood as a preparation for the final upheaval.

In spite of the bad prospects here the Slovo declares the revolutionists are continuing their desperate efforts to bring on a general conflict. At Khar'kov yesterday the flag of armed revolt was raised, but according to reports the revolutionists were largely reinforced put down the outbreak mercilessly. The members of the so-called provisional government, composed of twenty-two delegates, including two from the revolutionists, were captured early in the day and later when the red flag was raised and the revolutionists engaged in making machine engine works, which armed revolutionists were holding, cannon were brought into the scene and the revolutionists given ten minutes in which to surrender.

Battered Down by Artillery Fire.

They then sent out an emissary, who was seized by the military commander, who then gave the command to the artillery to open fire on the works, which were literally battered down over the heads of the revolutionists. The latter, although unable to make a defense, did not until three-quarters of their number were killed or wounded, when the remnant, 137 men, surrendered.

Lieut. Gen. Mischenko, who commanded a Cossack brigade in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, has arrived at St. Petersburg, and may have taken over the command of the troops there. The narrow escape from capture by the revolutionists at St. Andrew's Monastery, on the outskirts of the city, was a narrow one. The road was blocked by barricades of freight and passenger cars. The general and his staff managed to get away by a wide detour, but fifty officers, returning from Manchuria, who were left behind, were captured and forced to lay down their arms. They begged to be allowed to keep the gold sword given them for bravery, but the revolutionists refused their request.

Minor collisions between the troops and strikers, of whom there are almost 50,000 in St. Petersburg, are continuing. The St. Petersburg Cossack patrols are charging and dispersing workmen whenever they appear. The strike, which has been going on since the Narva gate and on the Molva canal in which fifty persons were killed or wounded.

Automatic guns have been mounted on the bridge over the Fontanka canal, from which they can sweep the Nevsky prospect in either direction. The city is now quiet, but the atmosphere is still tense. The battery is in place in order not to attract too much attention.

10,000 Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that yesterday Gen. Dedulin, the prefect of police, received a message by telephone from Moscow that the killed and wounded up to that time numbered 10,000, and that the insurgents, who numbered 60,000, had six machine guns of the latest pattern.

QUIET AT ODESSA.

Sentiment for Speedy Finish of the Disorders.

ODESSA, December 27.—The actual outlook is difficult to describe, but the train service is cut off beyond Zherminka. St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the frontiers are isolated. The post and telegraph departments are working again, but it is quite uncertain how long they will continue in operation since fresh strikes are declared daily and a general strike is expected every moment. However, popular sentiment here says that yesterday Gen. Dedulin, the prefect of police, received a message by telephone from Moscow that the killed and wounded up to that time numbered 10,000, and that the insurgents, who numbered 60,000, had six machine guns of the latest pattern.

Woman Mortally Wounded at Dance.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., December 27.—Mrs. Florence Watson, wife of Henry Watson, a prominent lawyer, was mortally wounded early today at a dance by John Flaherty, a young farmer, with whom she refused to dance. Mrs. Watson was shot in the back and will die. Flaherty was a suitor for Mrs. Watson's hand before her marriage.

Shot Sweetheart and Killed Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, December 27.—Noah White shot his sweetheart, Ella Shockey, today in the breast and also in the jaw, and when she lay at the hospital in a dying condition he then put a bullet into his brain, causing instant death.

The Evening Star

No. 16,530. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

GONE TO PINE KNOB

Departure of the President
for a Five Days' Outing.

AFTER A GENUINE REST

MAY TAKE RIDES, BUT DOESN'T
EXPECT TO HUNT.

Two of the Boys Take Guns and May
Shoot Some Rabbits—Will Re-
turn Sunday Night.

President Roosevelt will pass his holidays at Pine Knob, the pretty little estate in Virginia, acquired last spring by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, Miss Ethel, Kermit and Archie, the President left Washington at 11:30 o'clock today for a five days' outing. The trip was made via the Southern railway in the private car Rover, attached to a regular train. The train was scheduled to arrive at North Garden, Va., the nearest stop to Pine Knob, about 2:30 p.m. The station is eleven miles below Charlottesville. The President was accompanied on the trip by James C. Latta, his personal stenographer, and Mrs. Sloan, the President's secret service guard. Mr. Loe and his other secretaries remained in Washington.

After Genuine Rest.

President Roosevelt said he was going to Pine Knob to enjoy a genuine rest. He added that, while he and Mrs. Roosevelt would ride horseback over the fine roads in the vicinity of their estate, he did not expect to do any hunting. Masters Kermit and Archie took a gun with them and will do some rabbit shooting. Archie took with him the small bear dog, "Skip," which the President brought to him from Colorado last spring, and he will be used in the hunting of rabbits.

Will Return Sunday.

The President expects to remain at Pine Knob until next Sunday afternoon. According to present plans he will reach Washington Sunday next at 9:30 o'clock. He was accompanied on the trip today by Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern railway, who had charge of the railroad arrangements for the journey.

Subscriptions for Miss Roosevelt.

A press dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, published yesterday, announced that a ten-cent subscription was to be started in Oregon to raise a sum which would aggregate \$500,000, to be presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt on the occasion of her marriage to Representative Nicholas Longworth. The President disapproves of the proposition, as is indicated by the following statement issued from the White House today:

"The President's attention having been called to the dispatch from Baker City, Oregon, to the effect that a subscription was to be started for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt, the President stated that while he appreciated this evidence of good will, he hoped nothing of the kind would be undertaken in the future, and particularly that the proposed work should not be done."

PROPOSED ELECTRIC ROAD.

Syndicate Will Build From Philadelphia to Atlantic City.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 27.—Aided by a syndicate of Chicago financiers, William J. Thompson of Gloucester City, it is said, is arranging to construct another electric railroad to Atlantic City. It was only a few days ago that the Pennsylvania railroad announced that definite plans had been made for the electrification of its New Jersey and Seashore railroad from Camden to Atlantic City by way of Newfield. Local service is to be operated part of the way, and through express trains, using the third-rail system, are to be run to Atlantic City.

The proposed line is to run directly from Gloucester to Atlantic City over ground owned by Mr. Thompson. He owns property at the foot of Market street adjoining the Pennsylvania railroad ferry crossing. The line is to be operated by a joint venture of the Pennsylvania railroad and the syndicate. The line is to be operated by a joint venture of the Pennsylvania railroad and the syndicate. The line is to be operated by a joint venture of the Pennsylvania railroad and the syndicate.

FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

Wealthy Ohio Lumber Dealer Mysteriously Injured.

KENTON, Ohio, December 27.—Henry Potter, a well-known and wealthy lumber dealer of Dunkirk, Ohio, was found under a box car at the Dunkirk stone quarry yesterday with his throat cut from ear to ear and a knife wound in his left side near the heart. He was in a dying condition.

He stated that he had been waylaid, but no further information could be obtained from him. His condition is so serious that death is expected at any time.

On Christmas day Potter took about \$1,200 out of the Dunkirk bank, and when he was found in his possession.

Some are inclined to believe that it is a case of attempted suicide because of a love affair, it being stated that the man had just ordered a woman's diamond ring Christmas had countermanded the order.

Woman Mortally Wounded at Dance.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., December 27.—Mrs. Florence Watson, wife of Henry Watson, a prominent lawyer, was mortally wounded early today at a dance by John Flaherty, a young farmer, with whom she refused to dance. Mrs. Watson was shot in the back and will die. Flaherty was a suitor for Mrs. Watson's hand before her marriage.

Shot Sweetheart and Killed Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, December 27.—Noah White shot his sweetheart, Ella Shockey, today in the breast and also in the jaw, and when she lay at the hospital in a dying condition he then put a bullet into his brain, causing instant death.

GOVERNMENT BUDGET

To Be Scrutinized Closely
by the House.

WITHIN THE INCOME

APPORTIONMENTS TO BE MADE
TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

No More Blanket Appropriations—
District Not Excepted—Move-
ment for 75-Cent Gas.

Announcement is made in authoritative circles that when the work of making up the government budget for the next fiscal year is taken in hand, after Congress reconvenes, the House of Representatives proposes to exercise a closer scrutiny than ever before upon expenditures, and that at least one radical departure from existing custom is to be made.

The plan is that the powers that be in the House shall stack up the cash on hand and in sight and parcel it out to the several departments, not in ratio of their desires, but in proportion of their most pressing necessities to the amount in the till. The urgency of the claims of the various departments is to be taken into consideration and estimates of the heads of bureaus will not rule the case.

To Apportion the Income.

The idea is to lay aside from the income so much as a maximum for the navy, so much for the army, so much for rivers and harbors and public buildings. Then let the committees having charge of those appropriations itemize the sum to the best advantage. Every appropriation should be itemized. There will be no more blanket appropriations, to be expended at the discretion of some head of department or even by the Congress itself. Congress intends to say what the money shall go for and how much. The House leaders are determined to keep expenses within bounds and the income and the department will have to demonstrate the necessity for the expenditure of every dollar they ask for.

District Not Excepted.

District of Columbia appropriations will not be excepted from this rule. It can be stated that the House committee on appropriations for this session will be more than ever the "town council" for Washington. This disposition to go minutely into District estimates will be caused in part by the presence of new blood on the subcommittee—men who are not familiar with appropriations and who have not heard the necessity of the local situation set forth in detail.

The subcommittee was almost completely reorganized and the District officials will be called upon to go over again all the features of previous appropriations which have a bearing upon the estimates of next year. If the suggested plan for a general division of the government's resources for the coming year among all the branches is carried out, and a maximum amount set apart for the District, the subcommittee will go over the estimates of the officials and help parcel out the budget.

In this connection the suggestion has been made that the District of Columbia committee of the House will this session take on a little more of the "town council" aspect, if that is possible. There are some reformers in the membership of the committee as now constituted, and it is hinted that inquiries may be prompted by the reformers into some of the conditions in the District which come solely within the purview of the District committees of the two houses, which alone can originate or amend legislation.

Seventy-five-Cent Gas.

There is a rumor about, for one thing, that there may be a renewal of the agitation for 75-cent gas this session. Some of the old members in the House not on the committee who remember the past struggles in Congress for reduction of the price of gas are said to have been prodding the reformers to look into the subject and see if there is opportunity for further reduction to the consumers.

WILL BE GIVEN UP.

Secretary Taft Favors Abandonment of the Allegheny Arsenal.

Secretary Taft has approved the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, for the practical abandonment of Allegheny arsenal, Pennsylvania, as a military station and disposition of the property by sale or otherwise, under the law. The specific recommendation of Gen. Chaffee was that the property be sold to the Company B, 9th Infantry, he withdrew from further service there and transferred to Fort Porter, N. Y., and that the property be left in charge of two caretakers under the quartermaster general's department, pending the settlement of the question of the final disposition of the property.

Gen. Chaffee reports that owing to its location in the vicinity of the manufacturing district of Allegheny, the arsenal is not adapted to military purposes of any kind, except, possibly, as a quartermaster's storehouse. Unless the quartermaster general desires its retention by the government for purposes of storage, he suggests that it be sold to the highest bidder.

The troops to be withdrawn were part of the 9th Infantry, which, China, until recently relieved by a special guard of marines.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Advices Received From Mr. Sleeper, the American Charge.

The State Department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated yesterday, from Mr. Sleeper, United States charge at Havana, giving the status of the yellow fever situation in that city for the past several days:

"December 19, one new case and eight suspects; December 20, no new cases and five suspects; December 21, no new cases and four suspects; December 22, two new cases and two suspects; December 23, no new cases and one suspect; December 24, three new cases and ten suspects, and December 25, no new cases and no suspects."

OBJECTS TO MADRID.

The Sultan Opposed to Place Chosen for Moroccan Conference.

The Sultan of Morocco has lodged an objection to the selection of Madrid as the place of meeting of the approaching Moroccan conference. He has served notice that if the conference is not to be held at Algiers, as originally projected, he should have to have it at Tangier, which he once before suggested. "The place of meeting is a matter of indifference to this government, which will readily assent to the wishes of the majority of the governments to be represented at the conference."

WILL REPRESENT PERU

MINISTER PARDO RECEIVED BY
THE PRESIDENT.

Considerable Discussion on
Subject by Senators.

IMMEDIATE REJECTION
ADVOCATED BY SOME AS EASY
WAY OF DISPOSITION.

Real Cause of Present Trouble Said
to Be Clash Over Control of
Large Sum of Money.

Senor Don Felipe Pardo, the newly-appointed minister from Peru to the United States, was formally presented to President Roosevelt at the White House this morning by Secretary Root.

Presenting his credentials Senor Pardo said:

"I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the autograph letter by which his excellency, the President of Peru, accredits me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America; and to present at the same time the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Senor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, who has been called upon to fill another high and important diplomatic mission."

"The government of Peru has instructed me to congratulate you on your efforts to strengthen more and more every day the bonds of old and unalterable friendships between our two countries."

"The government of Peru has instructed me to congratulate you on your efforts to strengthen more and more every day the bonds of old and unalterable friendships between our two countries."

Senor Felipe Pardo.

that have always united both our countries. To Peru, by its geographic situation, its natural resources, and the good will that exists there toward American institutions, wishes to develop its commercial intercourse with the United States; it needs to receive the impulse of American capital, and desires to educate its young men in the spirit of this great people. And as commercial, financial and social links are the best guarantee of useful and durable friendship among nations, when accompanied by mutual respect and mutual consideration, the cordial relations that exist already by these means between your excellency's country and my own are bound to become stronger and stronger every day."

In the furtherance of this noble purpose my government has sent me with this mission, having in view the profound admiration I feel toward the United States, the great enthusiasm that inspires in me your excellency's vigorous policy, that embodies and achieves at each instant the ideals of justice, peace and greatness that flourish in the American soul. I feel confident that the government of Peru will facilitate the furtherance of the mission I have the honor to fill, I make sincere vows for the welfare and the prosperity of the United States."

President Roosevelt made a fitting response, dwelling upon the friendly relations that have existed between the two countries in the past, and expressing the conviction that they would continue so in the future.

CASTRO IN A RAGE.

Fugitive General Was Not Promptly
Surrendered by Colombia.

Serious trouble has again broken out between Colombia and Venezuela, according to cable advice received at the State Department today from Bogota. It appears that one of President Castro's generals named Montilla, stationed near the border, finding himself in disfavor with President Castro, fled across the border into Colombia to a place called Cucuta. The Venezuelan consul there demanded his arrest, and that he be delivered to the Venezuelan authorities. That demand was transmitted to Bogota, and the Colombian government instructed the local authorities at Cucuta to arrest the man and send him to the capital pending extradition proceedings. But in the meantime and before that order reached Cucuta, Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

President Castro was angered at this, and recalled the Venezuelan consul at Cucuta. Montilla made his escape, and he has not yet been found.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY

Considerable Discussion on
Subject by Senators.

IMMEDIATE REJECTION
ADVOCATED BY SOME AS EASY
WAY OF DISPOSITION.

Real Cause of Present Trouble Said
to Be Clash Over Control of
Large Sum of Money.

The effect of the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo on the treaty that is pending between that government and the government of the United States was today the subject of considerable discussion among senators who will be called upon to act on the treaty during the present session of Congress. Before the report of a revolt in the island an intimation had been received here that the treaty would not be acceptable to Santo Domingo except in connection with a clause that the treaty should be submitted to the Dominican congress for final ratification. In view of that suggestion it is not considered likely that the United States Senate will take any action on the treaty until there has been a settling down of affairs in the island.

What Some Senators Advocated.

There are a good many senators who are inclined to advocate an immediate vote against ratification and to dispose of the entire matter in that way. Senators say that it is not possible to ratify the treaty as it stands, but that the government should be allowed to revise the treaty and then it is shown that the government of Morales that negotiated it is not able to maintain itself in power. At any rate, they are not at all inclined to take any action under the present condition of affairs.

This course is said to be rendered doubly certain in view of the strong opposition that has existed in the Senate against the treaty. The ratification of the treaty at this time by the Senate is urged on a claim that many of the conditions on which the opposition to ratification last year was based are no longer valid, but that the opposition has had but little effect on the active opposition that has existed ever since the President's plan in relation to the collection and disbursement of the duties of the Dominican government has been made public.

Unwisdom of Course Pursued.

The fact is, the present developments in Santo Domingo are being cited by the opposition as evidence of the wisdom of the lack of wisdom of the course that has been pursued. They claim that a government that is fraught with such weakness as to call upon another nation to render the aid that has been contemplated by the plan of the President gives conclusive evidence that such an alliance is likely to result in a humiliating and dishonorable position. It is pointed out that had the pending treaty been ratified, and had the President's plan been put into effect, there would have been nothing for this government to do in the event of such an uprising as is now reported to be going on, except to send men-of-war and troops there to maintain the ascendancy of the government that may be established, and to protect the interests of the United States.

Dispute Over Money.

The Dominican government now has about a million of dollars deposited in banks in New York, and the presence of that large sum there is said to be one of the causes of the factional fight going on, in order to determine which of the contending forces of the little republic will have the power to take charge of that treasure. But whatever may be the outcome of the revolutionary movement in the island, it is quite certain that the Dominican government will ratify the treaty under present conditions.

CHARGES BEING INVESTIGATED.

Alleged Tampering With the Mails to
Effect Political Ends.

Charges have been preferred at the Post Office Department by persons prominent in politics in Kentucky to the effect that mail addressed to one person has been opened repeatedly by others, who, it is said, are employees of the state government. The charges are understood to be of a serious nature, involving political leaders in the state.

At the office of the Postmaster General today it was admitted that the charges had been filed and that they were being investigated. Further than this nothing could be learned at the department. It is alleged that the employees of the state government who are involved in the charges are enemies of one of the candidates for the United States Senate from Kentucky, and that the information contained in the wrongfully opened letters was used to the disadvantage of the candidate.

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

Commissioner General Sargent Cites
Quick Work at San Francisco.

The steamship Korea arrived at San Francisco December 17 with 113 Chinese. Of this number 31 were transients, 28 were merchants, 6 were merchants' wives, 18 were merchants' sons, 8 were merchants' daughters, 14 were laborers, 36 were natives of the United States, 4 were wives of natives. I was a native of Hawaii, 1 was the wife of a teacher and 2 were admitted on passports.

Among the passengers was Chan Kay Wong, president of the Shou Hing Association, one of the strongest of the celebrated "Six Companies." Mr. Wong was accompanied by several "body servants." When the Korea entered the Bay of San Francisco the inspection of the Chinese had been partly completed and fifty-nine were ready to land when the ship tied up at the dock. Commissioner General Sargent cited this fact today to show that there is no delay in handling the immigration from the Orient.

Naval Movements.

The battleship Iowa and the tug Nina have arrived at Norfolk; the torpedo boat O'Brien at Norfolk; the protected cruiser Des Moines and Denver at Cuba; the transport Lawton at Honolulu; and the gunboat Dubuque at Monte Cristi.

The supply ship Celtic has left Punta Arenas for Bahia.

To Be American Consul at Callao.

E. E. McMurry of St. Joseph, Mo., has been selected as United States consul at Callao, Peru, a post vacated by Mr. Gottchall, recently promoted to be consul general to Mexico.

CACERES IN CHARGE

Dominican Vice President
Called on to Act.

MORALES WITH REBELS

NO ACTUAL CHANGE IN THE DOMINICAN PARTY.

Affairs in the Hands of the Cabinet
—No Present Interference by
This Country.

The State Department today received advice by cable from Santo Domingo which threw much-needed light on the revolutionary disturbance reported from there yesterday. These were to the effect that the diplomatic corps had been notified by the Dominican minister for foreign affairs, Gen. Tejera, that the president (Morales) having abandoned the capital, leaving the government without an acting head, the cabinet had called upon the vice president (Caceres) to take charge pending the temporary failure of the president to exercise his functions. That action had been taken under article 46 of the Dominican constitution, providing for filling a vacancy in the presidential office in case of the death, disability or absence of the president. The city of Santo Domingo was quiet and the cabinet officers were exercising their functions without interruption.

Morales Reported With Rebels.

President Morales was reported to be at Jajima, about ten or a dozen miles from the capital, surrounded by a band of revolutionists who were fighting there.

It was also reported that the new governor appointed by the cabinet to replace Gov. Perez, who was dismissed by decree, had been peacefully installed at Puerto Plata. Yesterday's advice was to the effect that the cabinet was to be reconstituted, with the expectation that he would be joined by Morales. The vice president, Gen. Caceres, is understood to be at Monte Cristi, and as the Clyde line steamer Cherokee, with Capt. Colton, the United States controller of customs aboard, is due to touch at that port today, it is understood that he will take passage immediately for Santo Domingo City, about two days distant.

No Change in Dominant Party.

As the situation is understood here there has been no actual change in the dominant party in Santo Domingo as the result of Morales' abandonment. The fact is the party known as the Horacistas, of which Gen. Caceres, the vice president, is the principal figure, has all along controlled the cabinet, and that cabinet, in turn, owing to the peculiarity of the Dominican constitution, has completely dominated the presidential office. Now as Morales was ambitious to conduct his own government he fell under suspicion of disloyalty to his party and was ousted. He is now in a position of opposition, or Jimenez party. Finding himself without power because the cabinet controlled the party, Morales anticipated rejection by the party leaders and fled to the revolutionists, with the intention to secure a sufficient force, re-enter the capital and drive out his enemies.

No Present Interference.

For the present there will not be any interference by the United States in the difficulty which has arisen in Santo Domingo. The trouble is regarded by the State Department officials as entirely an internal one, and so long as outside interests are not menaced this attitude of non-interference will be maintained. If, however, conditions should change so that the United States should have to commit against United States citizens and interests, and involving the collection of the Dominican customs by this government, or other acts of violence occur which, in the opinion of the officials here, would make it proper for this government to interfere, that step will be taken and the United States will be called upon to take action.

Warships Leave for Monte Cristi.